

**Amendment to the Claims:**

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1-10. Cancelled.

11. (New) A method of active seismic monitoring of an underground formation providing separation of induced microseismicity signals from seismic signals emitted within a context of active seismic monitoring of an underground zone under development, comprising carrying out seismic recording cycles with emission of seismic waves in the formation by coupling therewith at least one seismic source which, emits simultaneously orthogonal signals so as to form a composite vibrational signal, receiving signals reflected by the formation in response to the emission of seismic waves, recording the signals received by at least one seismic pickup and processing the recorded signals to separate respective contributions of each seismic source to the received signals and to reconstruct seismograms equivalent to seismograms that would be obtained separately by actuating each seismic source, separating the induced microseismicity signals in the records from seismic signals resulting from active monitoring operations, by isolating a contribution thereof by comparison with a reference spectral model by accounting for spectral contributions of each seismic source at emitted fundamental frequencies and at respective harmonics thereof, and by reconstructing the microseismicity signals by inversion in the time domain.

12. (New) A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein a spectral contribution of the microseismicity signals to a spectrum of the received signals received is obtained by subtracting amplitude and phase values associated with the reference spectral model from amplitude and phase values of a spectrum associated with the records.

13. (New) A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the reference spectral model is a current spectral model formed by updating a previous spectral model by accounting for a spectral contribution of previous recording cycles.

14. (New) A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein a current spectral model is formed by determining a mean value of a frequency spectra formed from earlier and/or later records obtained for a same source and frequencies which are the same.

15. (New) A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein a current spectral model is formed by determining a median value of a frequency spectra formed from earlier records obtained for a same source and frequencies which are the same.

16. (New) A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein a current spectral model is formed by extrapolation or interpolation from a frequency spectrum from spectral values.

17. (New) A method of active seismic monitoring of an underground formation comprising discrimination of induced microseismicity signals from among signals emitted within a context of active seismic monitoring of an underground zone under development, comprising carrying out seismic recording cycles with emission of seismic waves in a formation by coupling therewith N seismic sources which emit simultaneously and are controlled by orthogonal signals so as to form a composite vibrational signal, receiving signals reflected by the formation in response to emission of seismic waves, recording of signals received by a seismic receiver means and processing of the recorded signals so as to separate respective contributions of the seismic sources to the received signals and to reconstruct seismograms equivalent to seismograms that would be obtained by separately actuating the seismic sources separately, comprising:

- a) calculating for each recording n of a recording cycle p, respective contributions ( $C_{p,l,n}$ ) of the seismic sources at the fundamental frequencies;
- b) calculating a ratio ( $E_{p,n}$ ) of a contribution to a current spectral model ( $M_{p,n}$ ) formed by updating a previous spectral model ( $M_{p,n-1}$ ) from frequencies emitted during a previous recording (n-1) and from harmonics thereof;
- c) deducing a part ( $A_{p,n}$ ) of the recording n of cycle p that can be associated with active seismic monitoring operations;
- d) deducing a part ( $P_{p,n}$ ) of the recording n of cycle p related to passive microseismic activity;
- e) forming by inversion the seismograms that can be associated with active seismic monitoring operations by inversion in a time domain of the respective

spectral contributions ( $C_{p,l,n}$ ) of each seismic source at fundamental frequencies and at harmonics thereof, after completion of a measuring cycle; and

f) forming underlying microseismic signals contained in the records by inversion in a time domain from a part ( $P_{p,n}$ ) related to passive microseismic activity.

18. (New) A method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the respective contributions ( $C_{p,l,n}$ ) are obtained by multiplying a transfer function ( $T_{p,l,n,r}$ ) between a wavelet characteristic of each seismic source and a seismogram associated with a receiver, by a wavelet characteristic of each seismic source.

19. (New) A method as claimed in claim 18, wherein the transfer function is continuously updated.

20. (New) A method as claimed in claim 19, wherein updating of the transfer function ( $T_{p,l,n,r}$ ) is obtained during a current cycle from an estimation ( $T_{p,l,n-1,r}$ ) made during a previous cycle and from an initial estimation ( $To_{p,l,n,r}$ ) made during a current cycle by the relation :

$$T_{p,l,n,r} = (1 - h)T_{p,l,n-1,r} + hTo_{p,l,n,r} \quad ; \text{ and wherein}$$

$h$  is an updating coefficient of the spectral models.